



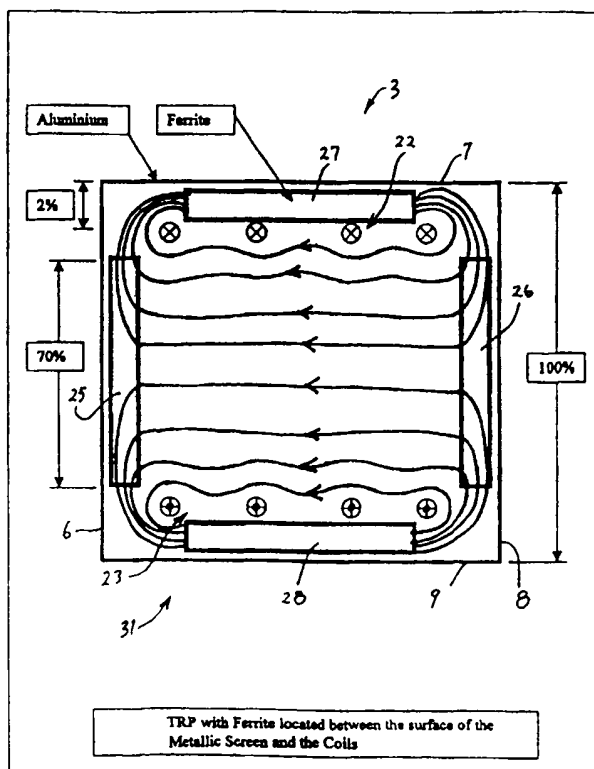
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁶ : G01V 3/08, H01Q 17/00, 21/00		A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 99/49337
			(43) International Publication Date: 30 September 1999 (30.09.99)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/AU99/00202 (22) International Filing Date: 23 March 1999 (23.03.99) (30) Priority Data: PP 2546 23 March 1998 (23.03.98) AU (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): MAGELLAN TECHNOLOGY PTY LIMITED [AU/AU]; 5th floor, London House, 216 St. Georges's Terrace, Perth, W.A. 6000 (AU). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): MURDOCH, Graham, Alexander [AU/AU]; 103 Albion Street, Annandale, NSW 2038 (AU). LITTLECHILD, Stuart, Colin [AU/AU]; 24 Northumberland Avenue, Stanmore, NSW 2048 (AU). (74) Agent: BALDWIN SHELSTON WATERS; 60 Margaret Street, Sydney, NSW 2000 (AU).		(81) Designated States: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, ARIPO patent (GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW), Eurasian patent (AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM), European patent (AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published With international search report.	

(54) Title: AN INTERROGATOR FOR INTERROGATING AN RFID

(57) Abstract

An interrogator in the form of a Tunnel Reader Programmer or TRP (20) includes field control means in the form of a lining (25, 26) of high permeability magnetic material for providing a low reluctance path for the interrogating field at the periphery of the cavity. Linings (25, 26) are, in this embodiment, produced from ferrite and disposed adjacent to respective walls (6, 8). In this configuration the vast majority of the interrogation field is diverted from the surface of walls (6, 8) and instead flows through the high permeability material parallel to those surfaces. With the reduction in the interrogation field at the surface of the walls (6, 8) due to linings (25, 26) the eddy currents in those walls are greatly reduced. However, the metallic walls continue to provide their screening properties.



FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AL	Albania	ES	Spain	LS	Lesotho	SI	Slovenia
AM	Armenia	FI	Finland	LT	Lithuania	SK	Slovakia
AT	Austria	FR	France	LU	Luxembourg	SN	Senegal
AU	Australia	GA	Gabon	LV	Latvia	SZ	Swaziland
AZ	Azerbaijan	GB	United Kingdom	MC	Monaco	TD	Chad
BA	Bosnia and Herzegovina	GE	Georgia	MD	Republic of Moldova	TG	Togo
BB	Barbados	GH	Ghana	MG	Madagascar	TJ	Tajikistan
BE	Belgium	GN	Guinea	MK	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	TM	Turkmenistan
BF	Burkina Faso	GR	Greece	ML	Mali	TR	Turkey
BG	Bulgaria	HU	Hungary	MN	Mongolia	TT	Trinidad and Tobago
BJ	Benin	IE	Ireland	MR	Mauritania	UA	Ukraine
BR	Brazil	IL	Israel	MW	Malawi	UG	Uganda
BY	Belarus	IS	Iceland	MX	Mexico	US	United States of America
CA	Canada	IT	Italy	NE	Niger	UZ	Uzbekistan
CF	Central African Republic	JP	Japan	NL	Netherlands	VN	Viet Nam
CG	Congo	KE	Kenya	NO	Norway	YU	Yugoslavia
CH	Switzerland	KG	Kyrgyzstan	NZ	New Zealand	ZW	Zimbabwe
CI	Côte d'Ivoire	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea	PL	Poland		
CM	Cameroon	KR	Republic of Korea	PT	Portugal		
CN	China	KZ	Kazakstan	RO	Romania		
CU	Cuba	LC	Saint Lucia	RU	Russian Federation		
CZ	Czech Republic	LI	Liechtenstein	SD	Sudan		
DE	Germany	LK	Sri Lanka	SE	Sweden		
DK	Denmark	LR	Liberia	SG	Singapore		
EE	Estonia						

TITLE: AN INTERROGATOR FOR INTERROGATING AN RFIDField of the Invention

The invention relates to the field of radio frequency identification (RFID) and
5 more particularly to an interrogator for interrogating an RFID transponder.

The invention has been developed primarily for interrogating multiple passive transponders which are attached to objects to be identified by those respective transponders and will be described hereinafter with reference to that application. A typical application is the identification of RFID transponders attached to conveyor fed
10 luggage where the transponder data is used to control the automatic sorting of the luggage. However, the invention is not limited to this particular field of use.

Background of the Invention

In prior art systems interrogators use antenna coils to generate an oscillating magnetic field which interrogates or excites an RFID transponder. These interrogator
15 antennae have generally been small and only operate over a range of a few centimetres. In applications where greater range is required larger antennae are used. For examples, in circumstances where one or more transponders are attached to items on pallets or on conveyors then antennae larger than one metre are required. Such systems, for the most part, use open frame coils. However, coils of these dimensions
20 emit high levels of stray fields which can contravene occupational health and safety (OH&S) regulations and electromagnetic emission (EM) regulations. In answer to these concerns it is known to enclose the interrogating coils within a tubular metal housing generally constructed from four walls. These walls collectively define both an entrance port and an exit port to allow objects, and the attached RFID transponders,

to be moved in and out of the interrogator. The housing is preferentially made of a high conductivity metal such as copper or aluminium. Although poorer conductivity metals have also been used they are less desirable due to their higher losses and the greater wall thickness required to adequately screen the fields. Leakage of the fields
5 out of the entrance and exit ports must also be suppressed and special suppression structures are available.

This form of interrogator is known as a Tunnel Reader Programmer (TRP).
An example of a TRP for interrogating transponders on pallets or conveyors which meets all OH&S and EM regulations in Australia is disclosed in US Patent No.
10 5,258,766 and international application PCT/AU95/00436.

One of the major drawbacks with a metallic housing is that it allows the flow, on its inner surface, of eddy currents induced by the interrogating field. These currents generate their own magnetic fields which subtract from the field generated by the coils and, thereby, reduce the field internal to the interrogator's housing. The
15 closer the metal housing walls are to the coils the larger the surface eddy currents and the greater the reduction in the internal field. Experiments have shown that a TRP with 1 metre by 1 metre ports requires 1.42 metre by 1.42 metre interrogator coils with metallic walls spaced at 1.9 metres. Even so, the internal field is reduced by one half. If the spacing between the coils and the adjacent wall is reduced to 25 mm then the
20 field is reduced to about 20% of its original value. In an attempt to compensate for this reduction in field strength it has been known to proportionally increase the current flowing in the interrogator coils. However, the power required by the coils increases as the square of the current increase. Accordingly, in the example given above where the field is reduced to 20% of its original value, the coil power will have to be

increased by a factor of twenty five. Clearly, either the efficiency and/or the effectiveness of the interrogator is severely compromised.

As a large spacing between the coils and the metallic walls is required for effective interrogator operation, the overall dimensions of the TRP are large. For example, a TRP with 1 metre by 1 metre ports, 1.15 metre by 1.15 metre coils, and walls spaced 25 mm from the coils, has a cross-sectional area of 1.21 square metres. However, a TRP with 1.42 metre by 1.42 metre coils has an overall cross-sectional area of 3.24 square metres or an 168% increase over the first.

A further disadvantage arising from the reciprocal nature of magnetic coupling is that the metallic walls also reduce the strength of the reply signal from the transponder. This reduction will correspond with that suffered by the interrogation field. As the transponder signal is usually very small any further reduction in its strength is undesirable and leads to degradation in the reliability of the data acquired from that transponder.

The metallic walls also divert the interrogating field causing it to change direction as it approaches the surface of a wall. Control of the direction of the field is important if the guaranteed interrogation of transponders in any orientation is required. The metallic walls cause crowding and misalignment of the interrogation fields resulting in field directional nulls and the failure of the interrogation fields to work as required in the corners of the TRP. This failure results in a reduced volume in the housing in which a transponder can be correctly interrogated and reduced reliability when a transponder is poorly orientated.

Disclosure of the Invention

It is an object of the present invention, at least in the preferred embodiments, to overcome or substantially ameliorate one or more of the deficiencies of the prior art.

According to a first aspect of the invention there is provided an interrogator for interrogating an RFID transponder, the interrogator including:

- 5 a housing defining a cavity for receiving the transponder to be interrogated;
an opening in the housing through which the transponder is progressed into the cavity;
- a coil disposed within the housing for generating a magnetic interrogating field in the cavity; and
- 10 at least one field control means for providing a low reluctance path for the interrogating field at the periphery of the cavity.

Preferably, the field control means provides a low reluctance path for the interrogating field about substantially all of the periphery of the cavity. More preferably, the housing is defined by a plurality of walls and the field control means

15 includes a lining material of high magnetic permeability disposed adjacent at least one of those walls.

Preferably also, the housing includes four longitudinally extending walls arranged in opposed first and second pairs and the interrogating field extends through the cavity substantially parallel to a first pair, wherein the field control means includes

20 a lining material of high magnetic permeability disposed adjacent to each of the walls in the second pair. More preferably, the lining material is segmented.

In a preferred form, the field control means includes a lining material of high magnetic permeability disposed adjacent to each of the walls.

Preferably, the lining material includes a plurality of segments disposed adjacent to the walls, wherein the periphery of a segment on one wall is spaced apart from the periphery of an adjacent segment on an adjacent wall.

Preferably also, the lining material is abutted against the respective adjacent
5 wall.

According to a second aspect of the invention there is provided a method for interrogating an RFID transponder, the method including the steps of:

defining a cavity in a housing for receiving the transponder to be interrogated;
progressing the transponder through an opening in the housing an into the
10 cavity;

generating a magnetic interrogating field in the cavity with a coil disposed within the housing; and

providing a low reluctance path for the interrogating field at the periphery of the cavity with at least one field control means.

15 It has been found that a TRP constructed in accordance with the preferred embodiments of the invention obviates the problems normally associated with metallic walls. This is achieved by reducing the effects of the eddy currents and allowing control of the direction of the internal interrogation fields so that directional nulls can be prevented and field uniformity improved. Furthermore, the preferred embodiments
20 of the invention obviate the reduction in the strength of the transponder's reply signal caused by the metallic walls.

In the preferred embodiments a high permeability magnetic material, such as ferrite, is used to line the inside surface of the walls of the TRP. While the high permeability material appears to attract the interrogation field into the walls the

material actually provides a very low reluctance return magnetic path for the interrogation field. The vast majority of the interrogation field is diverted from the surface of the metallic screen and instead flows through the high permeability material parallel to the screen surface. Consequently, the field's return path has a very low
5 reluctance and, with the reduction in the interrogation field at the surface of the walls, the eddy currents in those walls are greatly reduced. This results in very little or no reduction in the interrogation field due to the presence of the metallic walls and, as such, the walls can be disposed extremely close to the coil array. The spacing between the coils and the screen can be reduced to less than 10% of the value used in prior art
10 TRPs.

Furthermore, in some embodiments, the high permeability material is placed only on selected areas of the inner surface of the walls. The distribution and direction of the interrogation field is controlled accordingly. More particularly, on that portion of the wall surface not lined, the magnetic field is diverted to run tangential to the
15 metal surface of the walls by the eddy currents and can not penetrate more than a few electromagnetic "skin depths" into the wall. Over the lining or ferrite areas the interrogation field is attracted into the ferrite and enters the ferrite normal to the surface. Once internal to the ferrite the field diverts and flows through the low reluctance ferrite which is for the most part tangential to the metal surface. Thus, by
20 the judicious placement of the ferrite lining, the interrogation field is effectively either tangential or normal to the surface of the metal walls.

The employment of high permeability magnetic material as described in the preferred embodiments greatly improves the strength of the magnetic field coupled to any transponder inside the TRP. Due to the reciprocal nature of mutual magnetic

coupling the reverse coupling from the transponder to the TRP coils is improved by the same amount. Consequently, the high permeability magnetic lining material also improves the strength of the signal received by the TRP from the transponder.

Brief Description of the Drawings

5 Some preferred embodiments of the invention will now be described, by way of example only, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a perspective view of a prior art TRP in accordance with US 5,258,766 and PCT/AU95/00436;

Figure 2 is a schematic cross sectional view of the TRP in Figure 1 detailing
10 the spacing between the internal coil arrays and the screen walls;

Figures 3(a) to 3(c) are schematic partial cross sectional views respectively illustrating the magnetic field lines of an interrogation field close to the wall of a prior art TRP, a TRP according to one embodiment of the invention with a continuous high permeability lining, and a TRP according to another embodiment of the invention
15 having a segmented high permeability lining;

Figures 4(a) and 4(b) are partial cross sectional views respectively illustrating the magnetic field lines of an interrogation field in a prior art TRP and a TRP according to an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 5 shows in cross section the TRP of Figure 4(b) better illustrating the
20 high permeability material which is placed against the metallic screen;

Figure 6 is a cross sectional view similar to Figure 5 showing an alternative TRP incorporating the invention where the high permeability material is spaced from the surface of the metallic screen; and

Figure 7 is a cross sectional view similar to Figure 5 showing another alternative TRP incorporating the invention where the high permeability screen only partially covers selected areas of the metallic screen to redistribute the field over the surface to improve the field uniformity.

5 Preferred Embodiment of the Invention

A prior art TRP 1, designed in accordance US 5,258,766 and PCT/AU95/00436, is shown in Figure 1. TRP 1 includes a base 2 and a rectilinear tubular housing 3 extending between a first end 4 and a second end 5. Housing 3 has four metal longitudinal sidewalls 6, 7, 8 and 9 which extend between ends 4 and 5 and
10 which function as magnetic screens for the array of interrogating coils disposed within the housing. TRP 1 also includes two opposed suppression structures 10 and 11 which extend longitudinally from respective ends 4 and 5. Structures 10 and 11 include respective portals 13 through which a transponder (not shown), and an article such as an item of luggage connected to the transponder, can be progressed into or out of
15 housing 3. Housing 3, as best shown in Figure 2, includes an internal cavity 15 in which is disposed an array of interrogating coils 16. As is appreciated by those skilled in the art, walls 6, 7, 8 and 9 are spaced away from the coils 16 to minimise the reduction in the interrogation field strength caused by the eddy currents flowing in the walls.

20 In the Figure 2 prior art embodiment, TRP 1 includes a spacing of 190 mm between each coil 16 and the respective adjacent wall. Even with this relatively large spacing, the flow of eddy currents in the walls causes a 50% reduction in the internal interrogation field. Coils 16 are 1.42 metre square, this large size being required to maintain the field uniformity and direction within the internal 1 metre cube cavity 15.

An embodiment of the invention in the form of a TRP 20 is illustrated in Figure 5, where corresponding features are denoted by corresponding reference numerals. In this embodiment the array of interrogating coils 16 includes two sub arrays 22 and 23 which are respectively disposed adjacent to walls 7 and 9. These sub
5 arrays each include one or more coils disposed in a substantially horizontal configuration parallel to the adjacent walls and provide the necessary interrogating field within cavity 15. In other embodiments sub arrays 22 and 23 are respectively disposed in a substantially vertical configuration adjacent to walls 6 and 8.

TRP 20 includes field control means in the form of a lining 25 and 26 of high
10 permeability magnetic material for providing a low reluctance path for the interrogating field at the periphery of the cavity. Linings 25 and 26 are, in this embodiment, produced from ferrite and disposed adjacent to respective walls 6 and 8. In this configuration the vast majority of the interrogation field is diverted from the surface of walls 6 and 8 and instead flows through the high permeability material
15 parallel to those surfaces. With the reduction in the interrogation field at the surface of the walls 6 and 8 due to linings 25 and 26 the eddy currents in those walls are greatly reduced. However, the metallic walls continue to provide their screening properties.

The field control means also includes linings 27 and 28 which are disposed
20 between the respective coils in sub arrays 22 and 23 and adjacent walls 7 and 9. Linings 27 and 28 are also produced from a high permeability magnetic material for providing a low reluctance return path for the interrogating field in the vicinity of walls 7 and 9.

In this embodiment each of linings 25, 26, 27 and 28 do not extend the full length of the adjacent wall. That is, there is a gap between the adjacent ends of adjacent linings. As shown in Figure 5, the linings extend along 70% of the walls and, as such, the gaps are effectively 15%. In other embodiments gaps of a different
5 proportion are used.

For such an arrangement the interrogation coils are spaced from the screen at a distance of 2% of the length of a wall. As TRP 20 includes 1 metre square portals and 1.15m coils, this corresponds to a spacing of 25 mm between the coils and the metallic walls. This compares with 1.42m coils and a 190 mm screen spacing for prior art TRP
10 1.

Figure 6 shows in cross section another embodiment of the invention in the form of a TRP 31 in which corresponding features are denoted by corresponding reference numerals. In this embodiment, linings 25, 26, 27 and 28 are of a high permeability material and spaced from respective adjacent walls 6, 7, 8 and 9. The
15 performance of TRP 31 is substantially in line with TRP 20 and is intended to illustrate that the linings can be positioned anywhere in the space between the coils and the screen surface without significantly affecting operation.

A further embodiment of the invention is illustrated in Figure 7 where, again, corresponding features are denoted by corresponding reference numerals. More
20 particularly, Figure 7 shows in cross section a TRP 41 wherein each lining 25, 26, 27 and 28 are segmented with the result that the high permeability material only partially covers selected areas of the respective adjacent walls. As will now be appreciated by a skilled addressee, this segmentation effects a redistribution of the interrogating field over the screen surface and allows the implementation of optimum field uniformity.

That is, by removing the lining from a point where the interrogation field is of a higher intensity will reduce the intensity at that point.

Figures 3 and 4 are provided to further explain the operation of the invention. More particularly, Figure 3(a) shows the behaviour of a magnetic interrogation field
5 impinging upon a high conductivity metallic sheet. The field is diverted by the surface eddy currents and flows tangential to the sheet surface. Figure 3(b) shows the behaviour of the magnetic field when a high permeability material, such as ferrite, covers the metallic sheet. The field is not diverted by the screen and enters the magnetic material essentially at a tangent to the surface. The field is diverted once
10 inside the magnetic material and flows along the low reluctance magnetic path provided by the ferrite. In Figure 3(c) the metallic screen is only partially covered by the high permeability magnetic material. The magnetic field experiences a higher magnetic reluctance at different points and the field intensity is varied at different points accordingly.

15 Figure 4(a) shows, in cross section, the interrogation field in a corner of the screen with no high permeability material present. The field producing coils are represented in cross section by the crossed circles. Near the field coils in the corners the field direction changes dramatically as the field is diverted by the corner into the return path.

20 Figure 4(b) shows, in cross section, the interrogation field in a corner of the screen when high permeability material is present. Improved field uniformity is achieved by leaving a gap, as shown, in the corner. This forces the field preferentially into the magnetic material before the field is diverted into the return path. The preferred size of this gap is 15% of the length of a side. If the ratio of the height to

width of the TRP changes then the gap size increases or decreases with the gap being a smaller percentage of the length on the shorter side. Consequently, with the improved uniformity the coils can be brought closer to the operating volume and the screen can be brought closer to the coils.

5 Although the invention has been described with reference to particular examples it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that it may be embodied in many other forms.

CLAIMS:

1. An interrogator for interrogating an RFID transponder, the interrogator including:
 - a housing defining a cavity for receiving the transponder to be interrogated;
 - 5 an opening in the housing through which the transponder is progressed into the cavity;
 - a coil disposed within the housing for generating a magnetic interrogating field in the cavity; and
 - at least one field control means for providing a low reluctance path for the
 - 10 interrogating field at the periphery of the cavity.
2. An interrogator according to claim 1 wherein the field control means provides a low reluctance path for the interrogating field about substantially all of the periphery of the cavity.
3. An interrogator according to claim 1 or claim 2 wherein the housing is defined
- 15 by a plurality of walls and the field control means includes a lining material of high magnetic permeability disposed adjacent at least one of those walls.
4. An interrogator according to claim 3 wherein the housing includes four longitudinally extending walls arranged in opposed first and second pairs and the interrogating field extends through the cavity substantially parallel to a first pair,
- 20 wherein the field control means includes a lining material of high magnetic permeability disposed adjacent to each of the walls in the second pair.
5. An interrogator according to claim 4 wherein the lining material is segmented.
6. An interrogator according to any one of claims 3 to 5 wherein the field control

means includes a lining material of high magnetic permeability disposed adjacent to each of the walls.

7. An interrogator according to any one of claims 3 to 6 wherein the lining material includes a plurality of segments disposed adjacent to the walls, wherein the
5 periphery of a segment on one wall is spaced apart from the periphery of an adjacent segment on an adjacent wall.

8. An interrogator according to any one of claims 3 to 7 wherein the lining material is abutted against the respective adjacent wall.

9. A method for interrogating an RFID transponder, the method including the
10 steps of:

defining a cavity in a housing for receiving the transponder to be interrogated;

progressing the transponder through an opening in the housing an into the cavity;

generating a magnetic interrogating field in the cavity with a coil disposed
15 within the housing; and

providing a low reluctance path for the interrogating field at the periphery of the cavity with at least one field control means.

10. A method according to claim 9 including the further step of providing with the field control means a low reluctance path for the interrogating field about substantially
20 all of the periphery of the cavity.

11. A method according to claim 9 or claim 10 wherein the housing is defined by a plurality of walls and the method includes the further step of disposing a lining material of high magnetic permeability adjacent at least one of those walls to define the field control means.

12. A method according to claim 11 wherein the housing includes four longitudinally extending walls arranged in opposed first and second pairs and the interrogating field extends through the cavity substantially parallel to a first pair, the method including the further step of disposing a lining material of high magnetic permeability adjacent to each of the walls in the second pair to define the field control means.
13. A method according to claim 11 including the further step of segmenting the lining material.
14. A method according to any one of claims 11 to 13 including the further step of disposing a lining material of high magnetic permeability adjacent to each of the walls to define the field control means.
15. A method according to any one of claims 11 to 14 wherein the lining material includes a plurality of segments disposed adjacent to the walls and the method includes the further step spacing the periphery of a segment on one wall apart from the periphery of an adjacent segment on an adjacent wall.
16. A method according to any one of claims 11 to 15 including the step of abutting the lining material against the respective adjacent wall.
17. An interrogator for interrogating an RFID transponder substantially as hereindescribed with reference to any one of the embodiments of the invention illustrated in the accompanying drawings.
18. A method for interrogating an RFID transponder substantially as hereindescribed with reference to any one of the embodiments of the invention illustrated in the accompanying drawings.

1/8

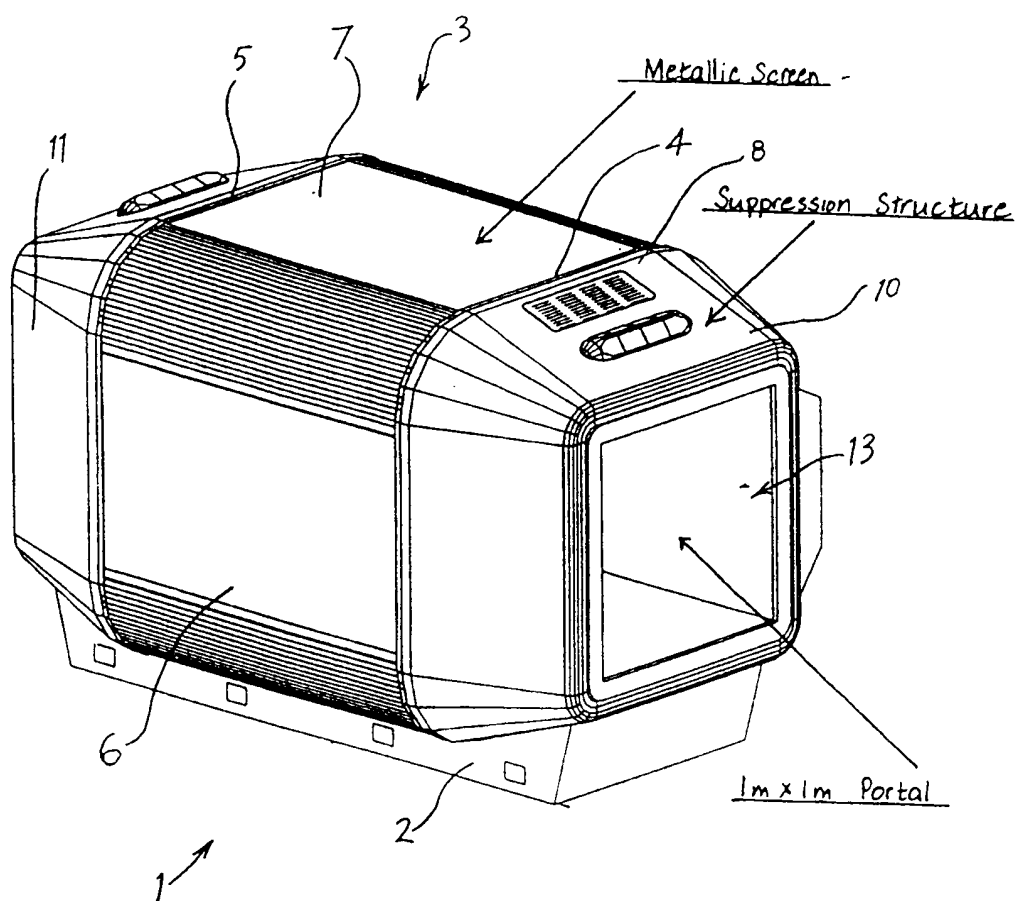
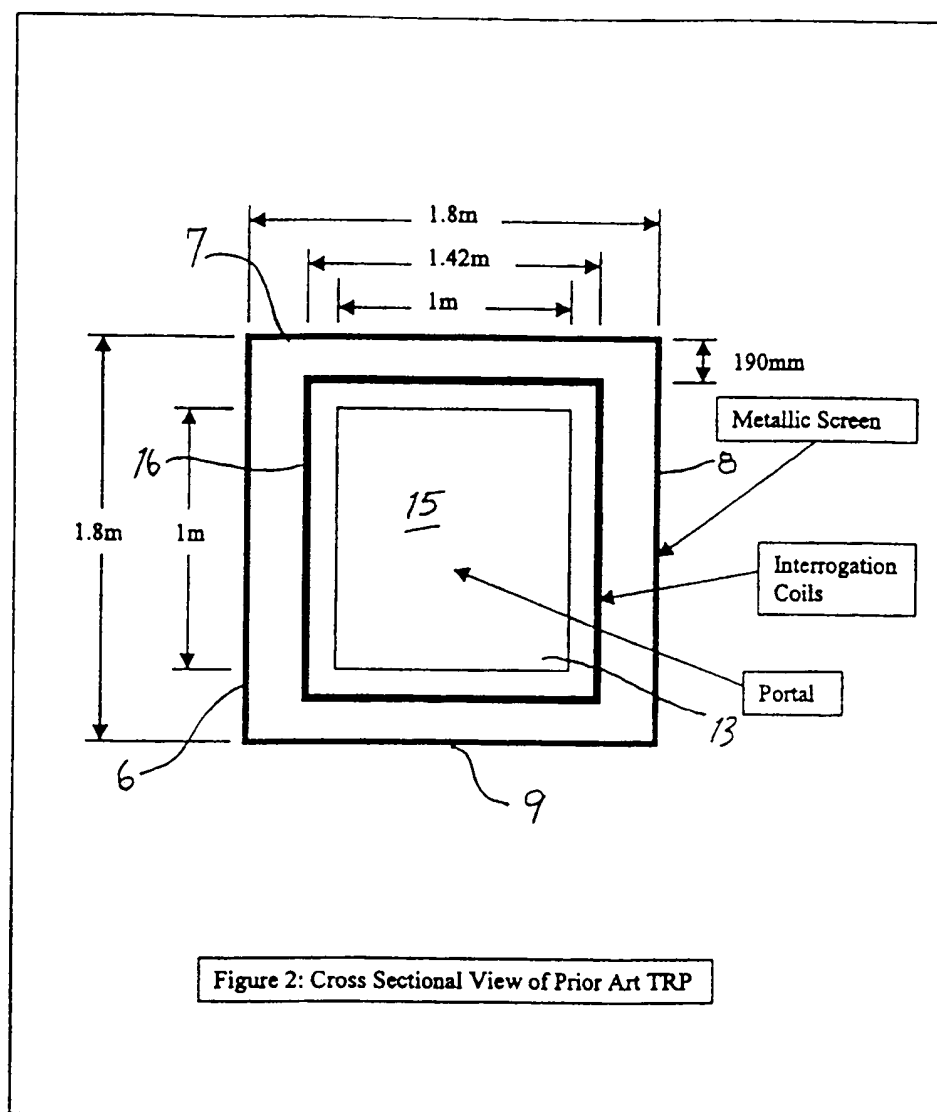
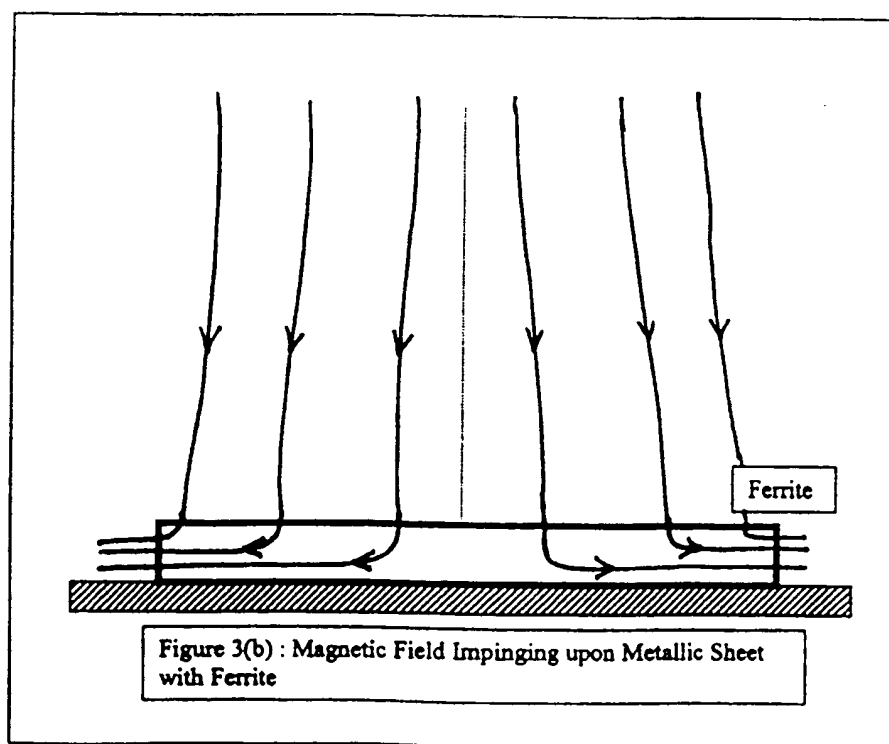
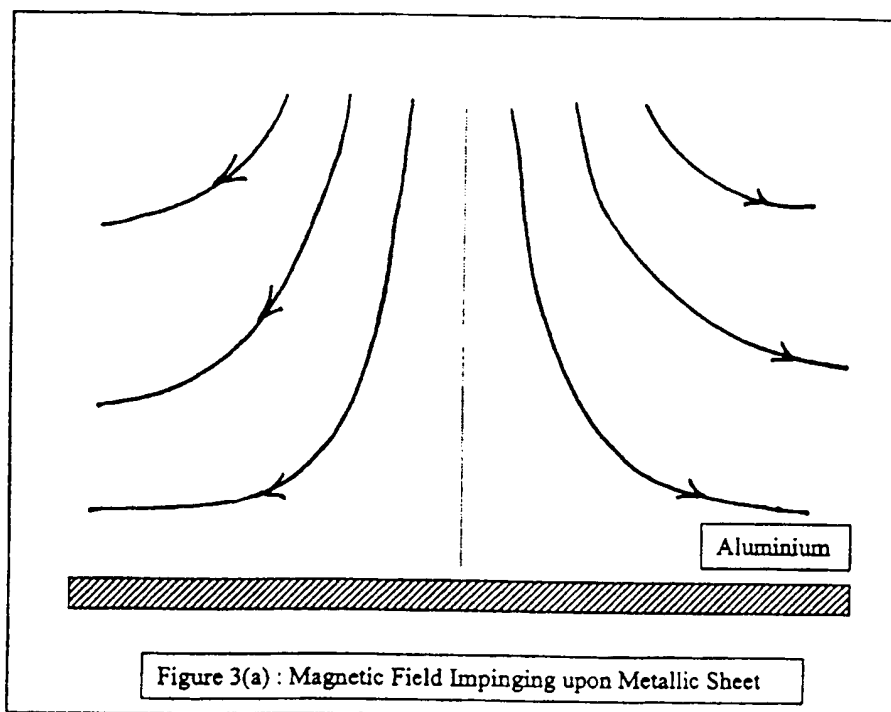
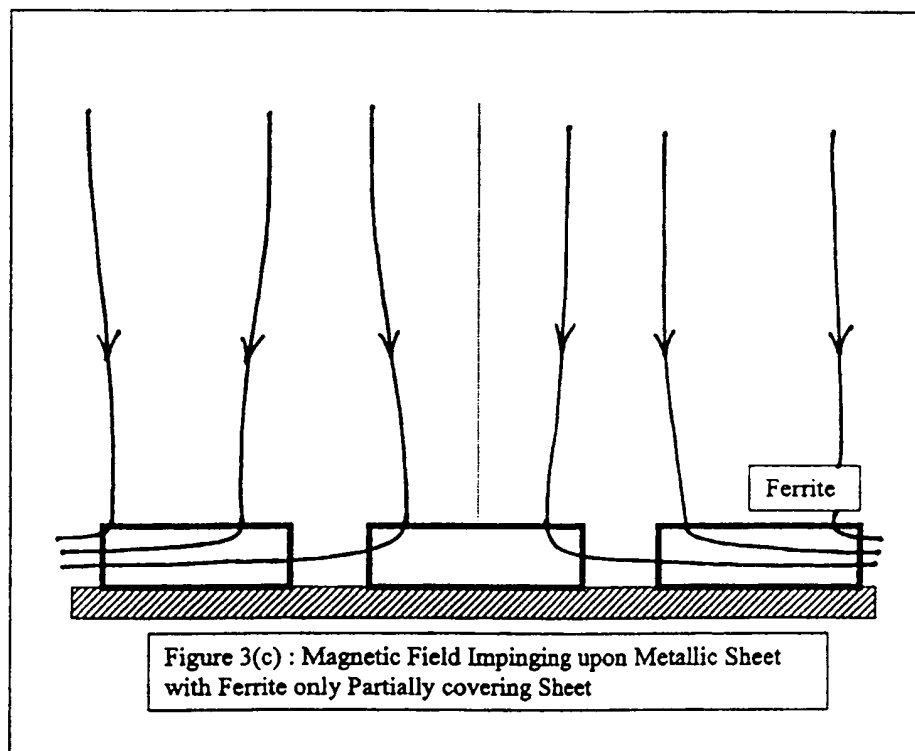


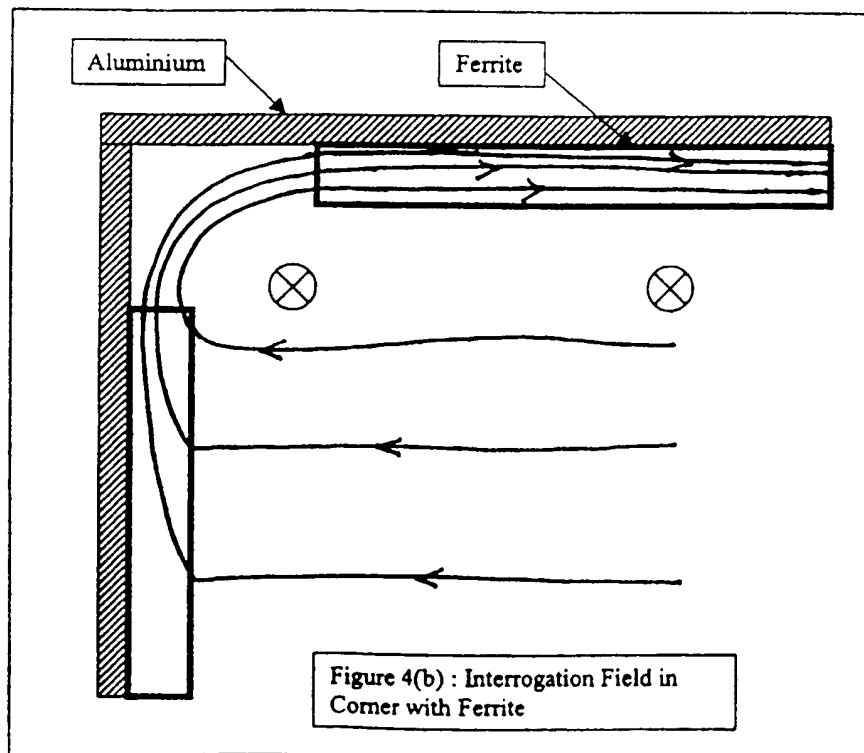
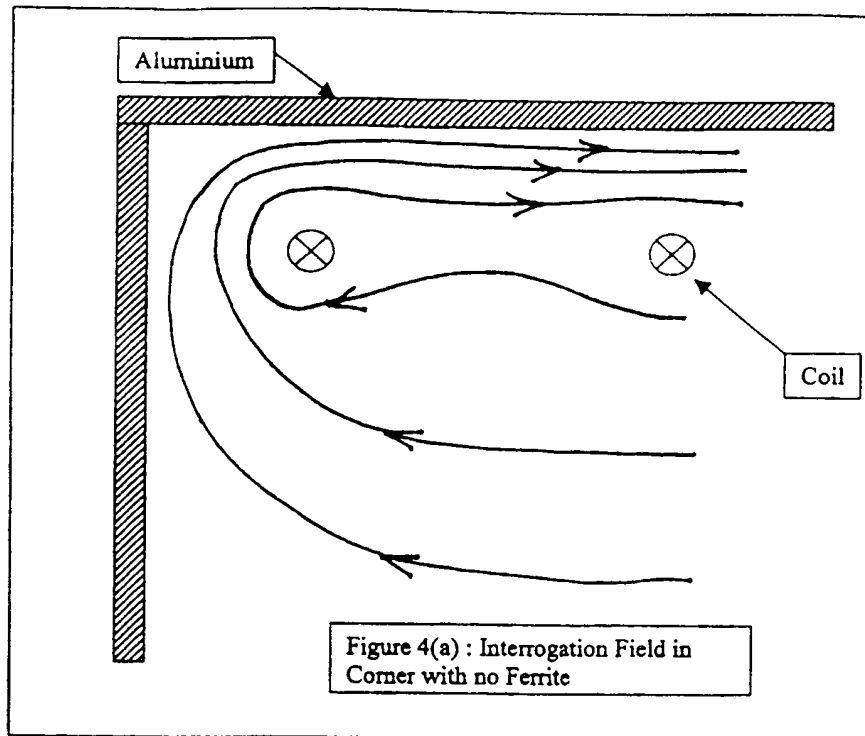
Figure 1 : Prior Art TRP

2/8

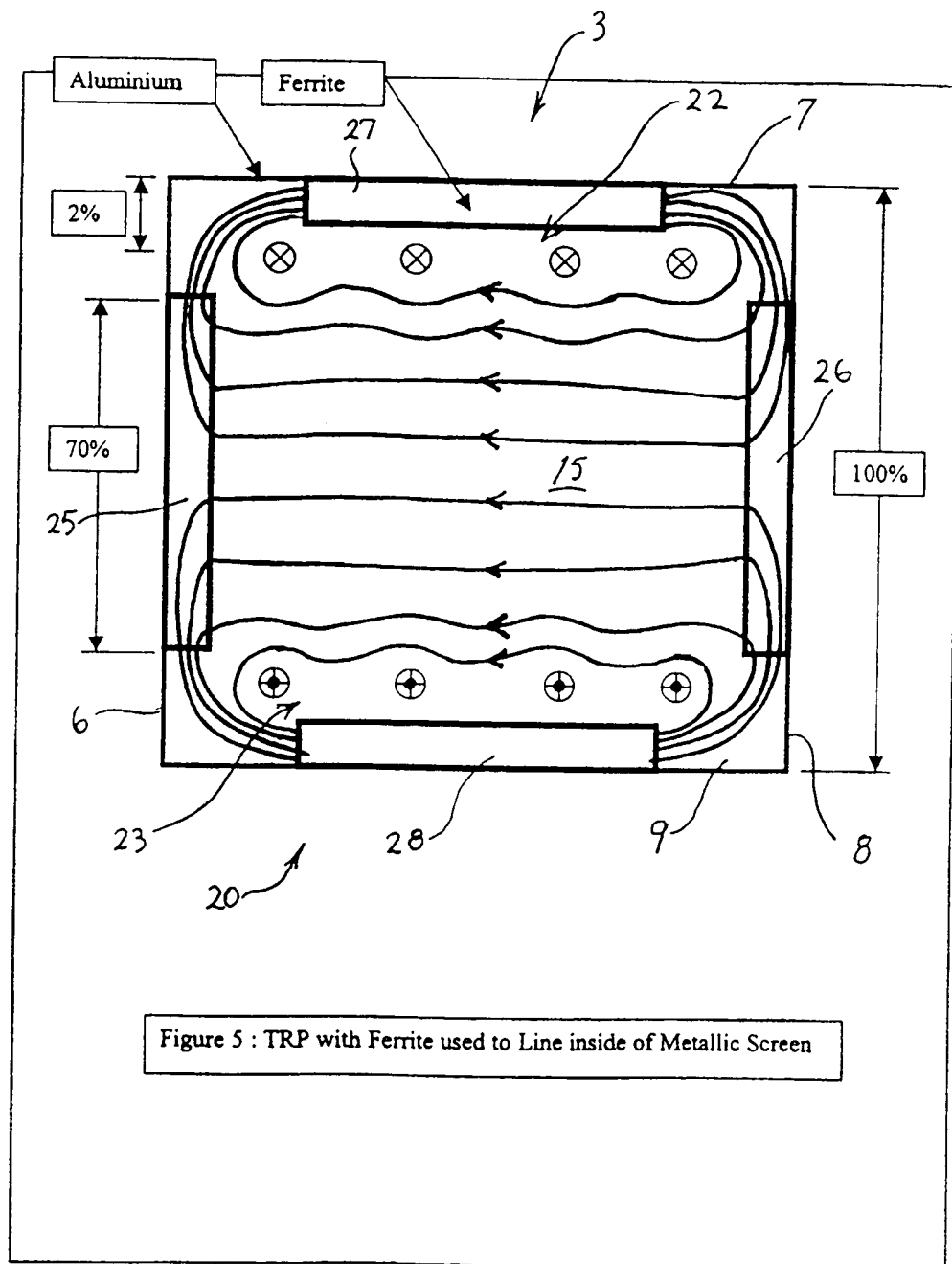


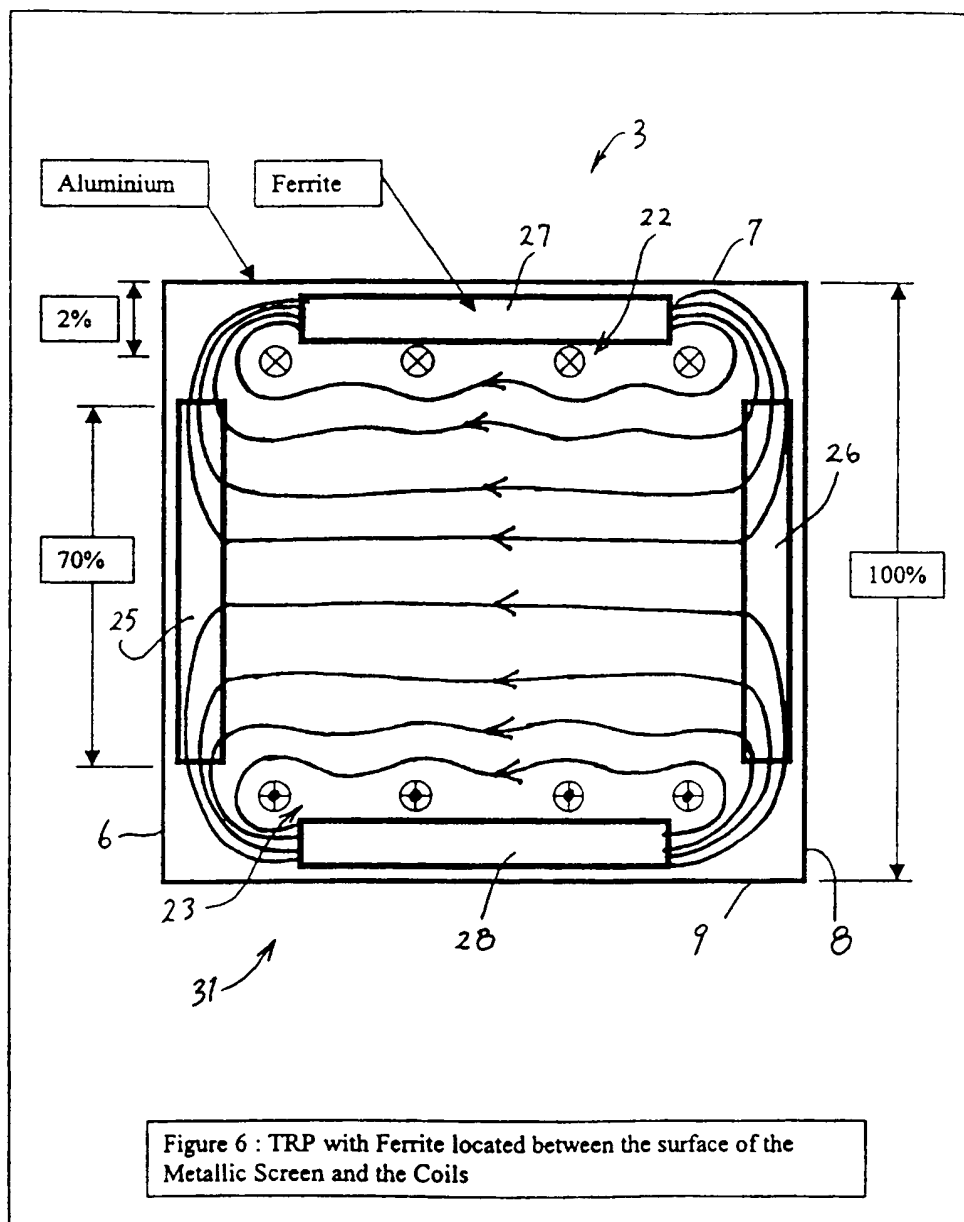


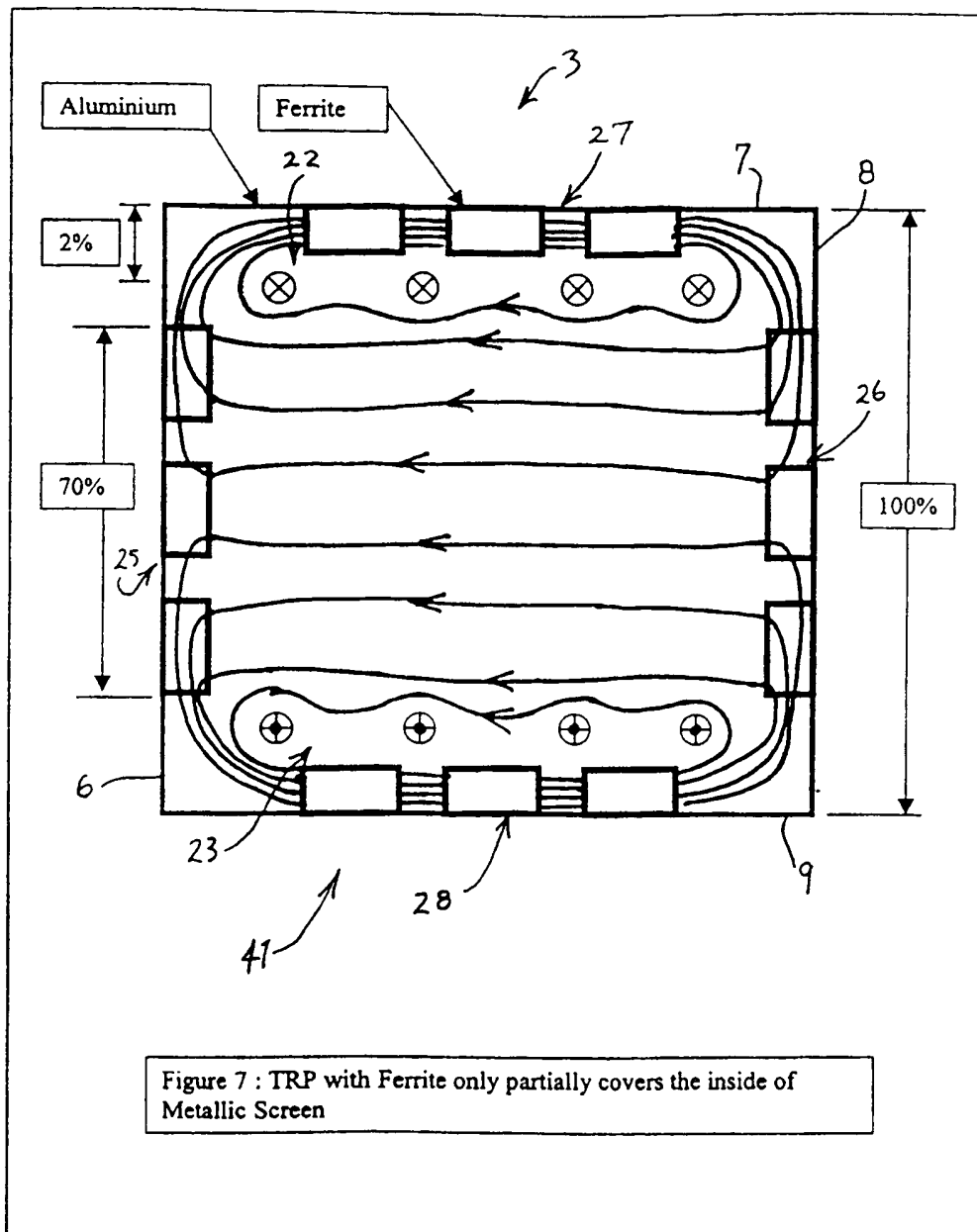




6/8







INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.
PCT/AU 99/00202

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER		
Int Cl ⁶ : G01V 3/08, H01Q 17/00, 21/00		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC: G01V 3/-, 15/-, H01Q, G08B, G12B 17/-, H05K 9/-		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used) WPAT		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WO 89/05530 A (UNISCAN LTD et al) 15 June 1989 Figures	1-18
A	WO 96/02954 A (MAGELLAN CORP (AUSTRALIA) PTY LTD) 1 February 1996 Figures	1-18
A	GB 2305826 A (TELESENSOMATIC GMBH) 16 April 1997 Whole Document	1-18
<input type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> See patent family annex		
<p>* Special categories of cited documents:</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"&" document member of the same patent family</p>		
Date of the actual completion of the international search 19 April 1999		Date of mailing of the international search report 23 APR 1999
Name and mailing address of the ISA/AU AUSTRALIAN PATENT OFFICE PO BOX 200 WODEN ACT 2606 AUSTRALIA Facsimile No.: (02) 6285 3929		Authorized officer GREG POWELL Telephone No.: (02) 6283 2308

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.
PCT/AU 99/00202

This Annex lists the known "A" publication level patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report. The Australian Patent Office is in no way liable for these particulars which are merely given for the purpose of information.

Patent Document Cited in Search Report				Patent Family Member			
WO	89/05530	AU	28013/89	CA	1336341	EP	393103
		EP	608966	HK	1001909	SG	49628
		US	5258766	ZA	8809254		
WO	96/02954	EP	771478				
GB	2305826	AU	17237/97	DE	19606798	WO	97/31403
END OF ANNEX							